

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

KEITH CLAYTON MESNER,

Civil No. 06-2118 ADM/SRN

Petitioner,

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

v.

WARDEN R.L. MORRISON,

Respondent.

SUSAN RICHARD NELSON, United States Magistrate Judge

The above-captioned matter comes before the undersigned on Petitioner's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (Doc. No. 1). The matter has been referred to the undersigned for a Report and Recommendation pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 and District of Minnesota Local Rule 72.1(a)(iii)(2).

I. Background

Petitioner is now a federal prisoner incarcerated at the Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") Federal Prison Camp ("FPC") in Duluth, Minnesota. (Doc. No. 1) Petitioner's projected release date is August 9, 2011. (Govt's Resp. at 3)

On May 24, 2006, Petitioner applied to the Court for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. (Doc. No. 1) The Court ordered the United States to show cause why the writ should not be granted (Doc. No. 3), and the United States filed its return on June 26, 2006 (Doc. No. 5), to which the Petitioner filed a Reply. (Doc. No. 6)

Petitioner challenges the BOP's former policy found at 28 C.F.R. §§ 570.20 and 570.21. Based on the former policy, he seeks immediate evaluation for placement in a

Residential Reentry Center (“RRC”).¹ Alternatively, Petitioner seeks home confinement based on an individualized assessment of the factors listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b) and he seeks consideration for a transfer to an RRC.

In light of the Eighth Circuit’s decision in Fults v. Sanders, 442 F.3d 1088 (8th Cir. 2006), which invalidated sections 570.20 and 570.21, Respondent has changed its policy regarding RRC placement. (Govt.’s Resp. at 2) Respondent states that the BOP now adheres to its pre-2002 guidelines as set forth in Program Statement 7310.04, Community Corrections Center (CCC) Utilization and Transfer Procedures, December 16, 1998. Id. This policy allows for direct commitment to an RRC and does not limit RRC placement to six months or ten percent of the sentence, whichever is less. Under the policy, the determination of when an inmate is to be transferred to an RRC is based on a number of individualized factors. Eg., id. at 7-8. The policy allows for RRC placement for more than six months, although such cases will be considered “highly unusual,” requiring extraordinary justification. Id. at 8. Respondent states that the BOP now considers prisoners placement in an RRC, consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b), upon their initial placement in confinement and again approximately “11 to 13 months before the inmate’s projected release date.” Id. at 7.

II. Discussion

¹ Residential Reentry Centers were previously known as Community Confinement Centers (“CCCs”) and are commonly referred to as halfway houses.

Petitioner apparently challenges the validity of the BOP Program Statement 7310.04, claiming it is superseded by § 3621(b). (Pet.'s Reply at 1) Under Program Statement 7310.04, and in light of Fults, RRC placement is conducted 11 to 13 months prior to an inmate's release. While that is the ordinary procedure, the BOP is not prohibited from conducting an earlier review in exceptional circumstances.

In addition, Program Statement 7210.04 does not undermine the authority of § 3621(b) and provides for individualized RRC placement decisions. See PS 7310.04 at 7-8. A categorical exercise of discretion by the BOP is permissible where a statutory scheme requires individualized determination. See Lopez v. Davis, 531 US. 230, 243-44 (2001).

Contrary to his assertions, Petitioner is therefore not entitled to immediate evaluation for early placement in an RRC, nor is he entitled to immediate placement in an RRC, or home confinement, as his projected release date is approximately 55 months away on August 9, 2011. There is no authority for the proposition that an inmate must be considered for a transfer to an RRC any time the inmate makes such a request.

Finally, Petitioner has not exhausted the administrative remedy process. He must follow the BOP's three-part administrative remedy program designed to address a federal inmate's concerns regarding any aspect of his or her confinement. See 28 C.F.R. § 542. Thus, Petitioner must first receive a determination and then exhaust his administrative remedies.

Therefore, **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:**

1. Petitioner's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (Doc. No. 1) be **DENIED AS MOOT**, in light of the BOP's policy change of assigning prisoners to RRCs without regard to 28 C.F.R. §§ 570.20 and 570.21; and **DENIED**, in part, to the extent that it seeks immediate transfer to an RRC.
2. Petitioner's petition be dismissed.

Dated: September 27, 2006

s/ Susan Richard Nelson
SUSAN RICHARD NELSON
U.S. Magistrate Judge

Under D. Minn. LR 72.2(b) any party may object to this Report and Recommendation by filing with the Clerk of Court, and serving all parties by **October 13, 2006**, a writing which specifically identifies those portions of this Report to which objections are made and the basis of those objections. Failure to comply with this procedure may operate as a forfeiture of the objecting party's right to seek review in the Court of Appeals. This Report and Recommendation does not constitute an order or judgment of the District Court, and it is therefore not appealable to the Circuit Court of Appeals.